

Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The Oklahoma City Capital ridicules the reported gold find near that place. That was the common estimate from the first announcement.

After much wrangling and unnecessary delay the Cherokee commission is now ready to be completed as soon as the president can find a third man who will stick.

Topeka Journal: After all this talk, it is a source of supreme satisfaction that there has not been a single burglary or attempt at burglary in Topeka since last Tuesday. That's answer enough to carping critics.

The real murderer of Dr. Cronin may never be discovered, but the good name of a number of hitherto respectable and prominent citizens of the country will be very seriously compromised before the affair is done with.

Our Guthrie correspondent in his last communication was in error in stating that Mr. McNeal was president of the First National bank of Medicine Lodge, Kan. Mr. McNeal was never with that institution. Mr. Jas. A. Blair has been for some time its president.

Gov. Hill, it is generally believed, aspires to follow on in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, even to the occupancy of the presidential chair. Whatever may be said of his chances for success in the future, it cannot be denied that he has made a good follower, even in the craze for the excessive exercise of the veto prerogative.

The Anthony Republican has suspended its daily issue for the present. Its editor and proprietor made truly heroic efforts to keep its head above the surface by giving that community an exceptionally bright and newsy little daily, but he had to succumb to the adverse. More's the loss to the town and vicinity. The weekly issue will be continued.

The proposition made to cremate the unrecaptured bodies of those lost by the flood where they lie, while meeting with much opposition, seems after all to be the most humane, as well as necessary course to pursue. If some such expedient efforts be not made, a terrible epidemic may cause more loss of life, and be more widespread in its effects than even the flood.

Oklahoma City has got far enough along the highway of general progress to begin to talk of railroad schemes and the like. O. C. is indeed a precocious youngster. It didn't fool away any time crawling but just stood up square on its pastern joints and stepped off on the left foot at the regular pace right from the start. What's the matter with Oklahoma City? Its O. K.

The way a thing is said often carries with it significance at variance with the utterance put in cold type. Rev. Madden's remarks at Pittsburg touching the Johnston disaster and the fate of those who lost their lives may have been expressed in a way calculated to give offense to his hearers when no harshness or offense was meant. Mr. Madden may have spoken the truth and had abundant proof to substantiate what he said; yet it is not always expedient to speak the whole truth, and this seems to have been such an occasion.

The Emporia Republican remarks: "The order of the railroad commissioners that the roads must not discriminate in favor of Kansas City against Wichita is all right. The next thing is an order that they must not discriminate in favor of Wichita against other Kansas towns. It would have saved time if other Kansas towns had been included in the first order." To this the Fort Scott Monitor replies by saying: "No further order is required. The ruling of the commissioners is broad enough to cover the point made by the Republican, and if it were not, the conflicting interest of Kansas railroads would force an equalization of rates."

C. B. Clark, who has published two directories of Johnston and its suburbs, and had another printed and in the bindery when the flood occurred, says the loss of life in the Conemaugh valley can not possibly exceed 8,000. Johnston and its adjacent towns had a population of 29,114. The flood swept away half of East Conemaugh, one-third of Franklin, half but twenty-six houses in Woodvale, half of Conemaugh, nearly all of Millsville, the first four wards of Johnston and one-third of Cambria City. Mr. Clark has made a careful canvass since the flood, and places the total loss at between 3,000 and 4,000. In Millsville it is about 500; and in Conemaugh about 1,300. This is the most authentic statement yet published of the extent of the loss of life by the great disaster, and while somewhat less in the total number the loss is yet appalling.

There is good prospect for a reaction in the newspaper family in Kansas of no mean proportion, and that, too, at an early date. Two or three of the state papers have persisted all along in using the old name Wyandotte in speaking of Kansas City, Kansas. George Martin, as mild mannered man as one would want to know, has been very moderate and conservative in his insistence upon all observing and conforming to the act of the legislature in giving the consolidated cities on the Kansas side of the line at the Kaw's mouth the name Kansas City, but when he is roused on this matter is liable to arouse him, the offenders had best look out. It is not on this account, however, that the EAGLE reaffirms its loyalty to the city as it is, even if it has on occasions manifested a disposition to side with the other fellows in our conflicts for the state's rights. Never mind that now, there is no contest of that sort on at this time, and in a bout for the maintenance of the state's identity, even where the name is in any way involved, we will always be found on the side of Kansas. So the Gazette may count on one ally if no more.

Sporting circles in Manhattan are worked up over a pugilistic encounter between two Johns, who had been quarreling about a "stand" at the depot,

HOW THE LIE TRAVELS.

N. F. Niederlander yesterday received a letter from a friend in New York which states that the daily papers east contain statements to the effect that Sedgewick and adjoining counties were visited by a cyclone, destroying everything within reach and that the cyclone was five miles wide and extended a distance of twenty miles. The writer of the letter is very solicitous to learn full particulars of the supposed disaster.

The same item appeared in a number of our state papers as an Associated Press dispatch. As such it was a base forgery. No such occurrence took place and no such dispatch was sent from here by any one authorized to act for the Association.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

The board of education of Atchison had little or no difficulty in finding a suitable and competent man in our own state for the position of superintendent of city schools at that place. Atchison is one of the oldest and most cultured communities in the state, yet a Kansas man is good enough to direct their educational interests. The board of regents of the state university might gain a valuable hint from this. Nor would Wichita's school board have made an inexcusable blunder had it acted upon the same idea in the same connection. When the oldest and most noted institutions of the east come to Kansas to supply their important chairs, Kansas simply makes a spectacle of herself by sending out committees to canvass over the country for a better quality of the same material. The EAGLE commends the Atchison board and feels assured that Prof. Buell T. Davis, of Anthony, they will find a competent and satisfactory superintendent of their schools.

CONCERNING CRIMINAL EXCESS.

Justifiable as were the citizens of Topeka, under the peculiar circumstances, in summarily executing the midnight assassin and self-confessed murderer, Oliphant, yet the moral effect upon the community at large of even temporary supremacy of mobocracy—for no such incident can be divorced from that idea or fail to create that impression—is most baleful and consequently deplored. The Topeka incident was rare and exceptional in its nature. Even the one at Lincoln two days before was only approximately similar in its character and claim of justification. But the harmful and hurtful effects of both of these, generally approved and little condemned as they were and are, are made manifest in the shameful, disgraceful affair in Jefferson county Monday, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. Of course there was no sort of excuse for such lawless proceeding. Harmful and exasperating as a theft is under any circumstances, yet, if the victim in this case had been proven guilty beyond doubt, or had confessed to being guilty, the offense was not such as the law could not and does not constantly impose commensurate penalty for.

The method employed by the Jefferson county mob is the same as is used by banditti and outlaws every where and is not one whit less barbarous and inhuman than the practices of the notorious Kuklux, Baldknobbers and White Caps, and if the attempts thus made to extort a confession from their helpless victim had resulted in his death, the perpetrators would be nothing less than willful, deliberate murderers.

It is the universal wish that the Lincoln and Topeka incidents will prove sufficient warnings to repress the crime of murder in this state, and it will be well for those who are inclined to take the law in their own hands, even in cases where they would enforce the right, to be warned by the terrible break made by the Jefferson county citizens. History notes a number of instances where would-be avengers have been hoisted on their own petards, and one of the freaks of history, if it may be so termed, is to repeat itself, nor is it a respecter of persons or localities.

PRATT COUNTY BOND CASES.

Mr. H. P. Cooper of Saratoga called yesterday on his way home from the trial of those cases in the United States circuit court at Leavenworth. From him it was learned that the suits were brought on by the Nashua Savings bank, and the Bristol Savings bank, of New Hampshire against the county of Pratt upon certain bonds issued under a special funding act in 1881 authorizing the issue of \$30,000 to liquidate the indebtedness of the county. He says the loss put in by the county was \$18,000. That the act of 1881 was unconstitutional.

2nd That the bonds were forgeries, not having been signed by the chairman and county clerk in their own hand written.

The banks showed by the depositions of Thomas Goodwin chairman of the board of commissioners of Pratt county in 1881 and now Mansfield, Mo., and the disposition of D. C. Thompson, the clerk of Pratt county in 1881 and now of St. Louis, that the several said bonds were issued in 1881 under said act and H. P. Cooper testified that he saw Goodwin and Thompson sign the bonds at the time they were issued. All the testimony introduced by the defense was J. J. Waggoner, of Pratt county, who swore he never saw the bonds before that day for a few minutes and he did not think Goodwin or Thompson could write as well as the signatures on the bonds, but he would not swear they did not sign the bonds.

In the first case the jury went out at 4 p. m., and returned a sealed verdict at 6:30 p. m., the same day.

In the second case another jury went out on Monday at 5 o'clock and returned a verdict of \$25,000 in fifteen minutes in favor of the plaintiffs. These twenty-four jurors decide the bonds are void and the jury decided the law of 1881 was constitutional.

that state with martial law as alleged, and which was supposed to be the chief cause of offense.

The general received a number of callers last evening at the Copeland, many of whom were old soldiers, who took occasion to endorse the speech which General Kelley made at Fort Smith, Ark., on Decoration day, and which has been criticized so severely by a few Democratic papers. Speaking of this speech, General Kelley said to a Capital reporter last evening:

I made the address in the national cemetery at Fort Smith, where military services were being held. I was addressing the ex-Union soldiers, and in the course of my remarks I took occasion to say that several of our comrades, American citizens, had been assassinated in cold blood in that state for no other reason than that they were loyal to the flag and dared to express their honest convictions. I told them that it was a stain upon the state and that the laws should be obeyed. I made no threat of martial law, but said that as an humble member of Congress I should consider it my duty to do what I could to see that laws were enacted to guarantee protection to every citizen of the United States, no matter what his color or nationality, whether he be a citizen of Arkansas, Mississippi or Kansas, or any other state. I was not surprised that the old rebel leaders of that state didn't like this kind of talk. It was true and that's why it made them so sore. Their indignation meeting was made up entirely of Democrats, and was not a non-partisan meeting, as was telegraphed from Fort Smith. There were but two soldiers in the meeting and they were Democrats. On the following Saturday evening, the G. A. R. post of Fort Smith, by a unanimous vote, passed resolutions endorsing my speech, and a copy of the resolutions was sent to me."

Continuing, General Kelley said to the Capital reporter: "I am firmly of the opinion that this southern question is the greatest question before the people today. I believe it will receive more attention before congress during the next four years than any other question. The laws of the country must be obeyed. The time has come when every citizen of the southern states, whether white or black, should be allowed to go to the polls without intimidation, cast his vote as his conscience dictates and have it counted."

"The United States authorities should be directed to take charge of the elections in the south and see that they are honestly conducted. I would not be in favor of sending the militia, and yet the laws should be obeyed even if it should be necessary as a last resort to call out the troops. While in Arkansas I took occasion to investigate this subject. Those southern bulldozers don't attempt to cover up the fact that the negro is deprived of his vote, and that if he should attempt to exercise the rights which are given to him under the law he would be assassinated. They talk about it as light as if it was a matter of no importance."

When asked his views regarding pension legislation, General Kelley said: "I stand squarely upon the Emporia platform, which declares for a service pension, and when it comes before congress I shall most cheerfully support that measure. I think the time has come when this government should give a pension to every one of the old soldiers, with an additional pension to those who were disabled. The sentiment in favor of a service pension is growing stronger every day and I feel quite confident that it will meet with success at the coming session. One thing is certain, if the bill is passed by congress, it will never be vetoed by the president."

REPORTS FROM RICE.

LYONS, Kan., June 11, 1889.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The citizens of Lyons and Rice county wish to extend congratulations in your grand victory in securing Missouri river rates. Sorry to see so many of our people and towns join with the hog town at the mouth of the Kaw in trying to down Wichita. Can there be a man in Kansas so narrow, contracted, with a soul so small, that can't comprehend that what benefits Wichita benefits the state and every citizen therein? There is no reason why Wichita should not at once become the commercial center of the entire southwest. Envy and jealousy, the dog-in-the-manger policy, won't pan out among enlightened and liberty loving people. This is another demonstration that the Old Bird generally gets what he goes after.

The gang of conspirators that have been operating in our county, sorry to say some of them live among us, that have been dealing and mortgaging their neighbors' farms, have been broken up. A lawyer by the name of Wickham is under bond, charged with being a party to this scheme; another by the name of Billy Richardson was tracked to and arrested in Wichita county, and is now lodged in our county jail. Our sheriff, Mr. Stodder, has excellent work in this case, farmers specially feel grateful toward him and realize that Rice county has a sheriff that don't let grass grow under his feet when a crime has been committed. Our county attorney, Mr. Brinkerhoff, rendered valuable assistance. There are no flies in Brink's.

Our crops of wheat and oats are nearly ready for the header and by far the best we ever had. Our county has 60,000 acres of wheat that looks good for 25 bushels per acre; 30,000 of oats equally as good; 10,000 of corn coming to the front in good shape. Wheat is in good shape and the corn is doing well. Give the farmer a place near the band wagon if you please.

MARYLANDER.

The Parsons high school graduating class of '89 has this motto: "Not on the Top, but Climbing." The Holton class this year has for motto, "Not Aim, is Crime." Seneca, "Aim at a Certain End." Caldwell, "Perseverence Conquers All." Sabatha, "Life is Progress, not a Station." Harper, "Live to Attain the Highest End." Burlingame, "Finis Laborum Coronat." Baldwin, "Deeds, not Words." Concordia, "There is a Path to Every Height." Chautauque, "Per Crowned and Coronated." Erie, "Not Finished, but Begun." Neesho Falls, "Strive to Excel." Kingman, "Mizpah." Oswego, "Higher Yet Than This for Me." Junction City, "Nil Nil Bonum." Winfield, "Strength is Born of Struggle." Ottawa, "Carpe Diem." Minneapolis, "Qui non Proferit Deficit." State Normal School, "Non Form Sed Spiritus." Topeka High School, "To Be and Not to Be." Emporia High School, "Astra Castra Numen Lumen."—State Journal.

The state auditor has settled with the treasurer of the state board of charities, Hon. Jacob Stodder, by the issuance of warrants for the following amounts and purposes, being current expenses for the month of May: Blind asylum, \$1,407; deaf and dumb asylum, \$2,791.09; insane asylum, Topeka, \$7,913.31; insane asylum, Olathe, \$3,153.37; asylum for imbecile and idiotic youths, \$3,012.62; soldiers' orphans' home, \$1,842.62; industrial school for girls, Beloit, \$357.90; reform school, \$1,956.67.

PERTAINING TO THE FARM.

Sorghum for Feed.

A paper read before the Summer County Farmers' Association, May 11, 1889, by G. E. Meeker, of Belle Plaine.

The farmers of Southwest Kansas have anxiously looked for some plant that would in a measure take the place of the tame grasses of the east as a forage plant—something that would stand the ravages of the chinch bug and all the other thousand and one insect plagues that we are afflicted with, as well as the hot winds that have made such sad havoc for the last two years. And I believe that in the sorghum plant we have come the nearest to realizing our wants in that respect, for after it is well started it will stand more adversity of the kind mentioned than any plant that I know of. For winter feed it makes more to the acre than any other crop raised. For pasture I have not succeeded as well as some others. But as we become better acquainted with the right way to treat it, I believe it is destined to be a very important part of the pasture for the future. I believe it should be ten to twelve inches high before stock is turned on to it, and I think it would be better to have several fields in order to change from one to the other. It will produce a large quantity of feed that will continue to grow until frost. As to the cultivation of a plant that makes such a rank growth when well started, it is tender and rather slow of growth at first. The ground should be freshly plowed and a good seed bed made and not be allowed to get cloddy before harrowing. The harrow should follow the plow very closely in order to insure a perfect stand. I think drilling the best way to put it in; then follow with a roller or drag.

For feed a bushel to the acre should be sown, and for pasture more would be better. To cut and cure for feed, if sown thick enough, it can be readily cut with a mower. I think it should be cut when about half headed out. If it stands until ripe it is liable to fall down and then it is very hard to handle, especially if it rains. A few days after it can be raked into windrows and stacked from windrow, or it may be hauled into big piles with what is called a go-devil by going as far on the windrow one way as you can and then haul from the other way and dump on top of the first, then it stands up well. It will keep very well for winter feed, but I consider stacking the best, although it costs more. Sorghum is injured less by the weather than anything else that I know of.

The Outlook for Our Sugar Industry.

Springfield, Ill., State Journal.

The results already attained are much superior to those attained in the early experiments in the manufacture of beet sugar, which now holds the balance of power in the sugar markets of the world, and amounts to about 1,400,000 tons annually, or more than the total annual consumption in the United States of all sugars. The Margraff discoveries in beet sugar were made in 1747, and the experiments in its manufacture were continued almost uninterruptedly, both in France and Germany, till 1800 before the processes were successfully developed. There never was anything in this venture more promising than the indications of sorghum-sugar making in the United States. The cost of producing the beet is much the greater. A good crop of beets averages from ten to twelve tons to the acre, and the sugar product about 6 per cent. In some states the sorghum crop goes to about 14.5 tons to the acre; but, allowing 10 tons to be a good average, the possibilities are better than they ever were in the infancy of the beet-sugar industry. While, therefore, the rose-colored promise of the sorghum sugar experiment in the United States is not yet fulfilled, the outlook is good. When complete success is achieved, it will be finally, in all reasonable probability a practically new agricultural industry has been developed, and the entanglement of the politics of the country with the sugar impost will be wiped out.

Odds and Ends.

Prepare for the rural fairs. Keep tools sharp and clean. Cut grain before it is fully ripe. Assort fruit well for marketing. Raise plenty of roots this season. Secure good field and house help. Pigs in clover pasture thrive well. Keep the cellar clean, dry and cool. Give your stock clean drinking water. Work the corn and not "the corners." Neatness nets in marketing small fruits. Ask city friends to call "after harvest." Push your work, but do it systematically. Shear carefully and put up fleeces nicely. Guard fowls against hawks, owls, rats, etc. "Haste makes waste" in securing crops. Well-planned summer work is half done. Buttermilk is a good summer beverage. Coal oil is a good insecticide and salt is a good weed destroyer, but in using both care must be taken or more injury will be done than good, dry and cool. Use too strong. Dilute with water so as to weaken sufficiently so that they can be used without injury.

The report for the treasury department for the month of April reveals a further gratifying increase in the volume of our foreign trade in both cattle and swine products, the month of April, 1888, showing a total net increase over the same month in 1888 of about \$1,500,000, and the gain for the four months ending April 30, 1889, something over \$10,000,000. Exports of live cattle for April were valued at \$2,183,185, against \$1,262,696 for April 1888.

The supreme court of Wisconsin in the case of A. J. vs. the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, which is a common carrier of live stock, if requested, a reasonable time before-hand, to furnish cars suitable for the transportation of live stock at a specified time and shipping point, has within the past few days decided it is its duty to inform the applicant within a reasonable time whether it can furnish such cars at the time required; and where it fails to give such notice, and the shipper, relying upon its performance of duty as a common carrier, prepares and has his stock ready for shipment at the time and place named, the company is liable for damages suffered by him by reason of its failure to furnish the cars.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

But will it be reduced?

There are fifty men in the Kansas territory awaiting the hanging upon the gallows of the governor. At the present rate of lynchings it will be some time before the number will be increased.

People at Winfield are pretty well occupied right now with attending the Chautauque and rushing off to Oklahoma for every increase in the value of their lot there.

Announces the Latham Signal: Eggs, chickens, vegetables, or anything else which we can eat, will be taken on sub-

How It Looks to Outsiders.

Leavenworth Times.

The Wichita EAGLE takes a column emphasized with "leads" to impress upon the people of that city the necessity of paving three or four of the principal streets of that wonderful town. It leads one to infer that it isn't much of a city that has no paved streets, and in that view the EAGLE is sound.

They'll Change this Year.

Kansas City Gazette.

The farmers in various portions of the state march into their county towns and give a grand parade of self binders. There has been an enormous sale of these machines this year. They represent a large per cent of each owner's crop. They will be left out in the field all winter, and the farmer will continue to wonder why he is hard up.

Beware of Ice Water.

Archden Champion.

Dr. Hammond is out with another protest against ice water. He says it induces catarrh of the stomach, and half a dozen other serious troubles. Dyspepsia, he says, is a sure consequence. Lemonade is a wholesome summer drink, so is the old-fashioned farmer's drink, half and half of milk and water; but neither should be drunk ice cold. Ice water, the doctor says, does not satisfy thirst; it creates it.

A Correct Estimate All 'round.

Salina Republican.

The decision of the railroad commissioners handed down last Friday was the greatest decision ever promulgated in Kansas, by either railroad board or supreme court. In English so plain as not to be misunderstood, they say that as for them they will do what they can for Kansas regardless of railroad pressure and Kansas City influence. The commissioners have shown themselves to be Kansas men.

Wichita the Common Target.

It seems most desirable that Kansas towns which aspire to build up a jobbing trade be given jobbing rates on transportation. But if it is a good thing for Wichita, certainly ought not to be bad for other cities.—Junction City Union.

The papers of eastern Kansas are whittling away on Wichita for having secured "rates" to that point. Wichita usually gets what she goes after, and is to be congratulated.—Morton County Monitor.

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More Than Likely.

Topeka Journal.

It is more than likely that the words charged to the "Rev. James Madden" whoever he is, were not uttered by him at all, or so garbled so as to misrepresent him. Viewing it from this latitude, it looks like a "roorback," and the avidity with which the liquor organs at Kansas City seized upon it stamps it as a villain's tale, and nothing but a campaign device invented to affect the Pennsylvania prohibition election.

SUNFLOWER SOUPCON.

Osborne county has 447 old soldiers.

Ulysses is the last to set up a cry for a sugar mill.

Jewell county contains 605 ex-soldiers and sailors.

The increase in population in Kansas from 1870 to 1880 was 631,697.

Junction City has water works. She will add \$13,600 more and have water.

A young lady 16 years of age is superintendent of the schools in Ness county.

The editors of Northeastern Kansas were entertained at Valley Falls Friday.

Finney county farmers expect their 2,500 acres of sweet potatoes to yield \$157,500.

Leavenworth has decreased 14,000 in population the last year according to the last census.

The sexton of the Clay Center cemetery is a lady.—K. C. News. Well, who says she isn't?

Fourth of July looks like it would do anything in that line heretofore in Kansas this year.

Efforts are being made to get "Benzine Bill," the evangelist in the territory, to go to Atchison.

There is a gray wolf out in Morton county that is almost as notorious there as Frank Stockton.

Five thousand and eighty pensions were paid \$162,923 at the Topeka pension agency Monday.

C. E. Faulkner has been re-elected superintendent of the Soldiers Orphan's Home at Leavenworth.

A waterspout is reported to have passed through the southeastern portion of McPherson county last week.

It is said that 550 ladies witnessed the Topeka lynching and are now all anxiously expecting medals for their heroism.

Kansas has more school houses, newspapers and churches in proportion to the population than any other state in the union.

Why is it that it is always a widow's cow that gets into everybody's millet patch and is incarcerated in the city pound?

Junction City has measles, mumps and whooping cough, yet the long-haired painless tooth puller continues to draw crowds.

The farmers in the vicinity of Atchison have contracted to plant 1,700 acres of cane this season for delivery to the Atchison sugar mill.

All the Shakespeare societies in the state have been in with a patent medicine advertisement that Shakespeare was not mad but bilious.

The Kansas City Star states, it is said, that at the Atchison revival meetings a large number of the citizens crawl under the tent for fear of habit.

The city marshal of Harper holds his office purely for glory. He receives no salary, but depends on fees. During April and May he took in \$7.50.

Joseph Spendlove, who was recently indicted for the murder of Gustav Werner at Topeka, has been surrendered by his bondsmen and is now in the county jail.

Logan county is out again with her whistling well, which predicts storms. The fact that the owner's name is Smith ought to be sufficient proof of its existence.

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WHITE HOUSE INNES & ROSS.

Popular Goods on Sale This Week.

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